Amendments to the Specification

Replace the paragraph at page 13, lines 16-23, with the following amended paragraph:

The outer cover 100 is provided with a projection 101a, whereas a hole 101b is formed at a position of the apparatus main body 1 corresponding to this projection 101a. Further, a limit switch 102 to be described later is mounted at the bottom of the hole 101b. When the outer cover 100 is closed, the projection 101a is introduced into the hole ~~101d~~ 101b formed in the apparatus main body 1 to push the limit switch 102 provided at the bottom of the hole 101b, thereby closing a contact of the limit switch 102.

Replace the paragraph at page 14, lines 7-17, with the following amended paragraph:

Further, a limit switch (not shown) is provided at the back side of the photosensitive member opening 105, and a contact thereof is closed when the photosensitive member cartridge 2 is mounted into the apparatus main body 1. This limit switch is desirably so installed as to close its contact with the photosensitive member cartridge 2 properly mounted in the apparatus main body 1 while not closing its contact in an incompletely mounted state of the photosensitive member cartridge 2. This is because it is necessary to securely detect that the photosensitive member cartridge 2 is mounted ~~lest~~ so that the developing unit 4 ~~should be~~ is not rotated in the incompletely mounted state of the photosensitive member cartridge 2 to damage the apparatus.

Replace the paragraph at page 15, lines 4-18, with the following amended paragraph:

Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C are diagrams showing stop positions of the developing unit 4. The developing unit 4 is rotated in a direction of arrow D5 in accordance with a control command from the CPU 160, and can be positioned and fixed at three

kinds of positions shown in Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C by the CPU 160 and an unillustrated rotary locking mechanism. These three positions are: (a) home position (Fig. 3A); (b) developing position (reading/writing position) (Fig. 3B); and (c) detachment position (Fig, 3C). The home position (a) is a position to which the developing unit 4 is positioned when the image forming apparatus is in a standby state where no image forming operation is performed. As shown in Fig. 3A, at this home position, all the developing rollers ~~41~~ 41Y, 41C, 41M, 41K provided in the respective developers 4Y, 4C, 4M, 4K are distanced from the photosensitive member 22 and none of the developers 4Y, 4C, 4M, 4K can be detached through the developer opening 115 formed in the apparatus main body 1.

Replace the paragraph at page 20, line 13 to page 21, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

A dot counter 162 is connected with this main-body memory 161. This dot counter 162 is adapted to count the number of print dots formed on the photosensitive member 22 for each color in accordance with the image signal inputted from the external apparatus. The number of dots is added up during the image formation. For example, every time one toner image of one color is formed, this cumulative value is saved in the mainbody memory 161. The CPU 160 calculates consumed amounts of the toners of the respective colors based on the cumulative values of the respective colors at a specified timing (for example, when the formation of the toner images of four colors is completed or when a series of image forming operations in accordance with a print command signal inputted from the external apparatus is completed); calculates the remaining amounts of the toners in the respective developers based on the consumed amounts of the toners and saves them in the main-body memory 161. In this embodiment, the remaining amounts of the toners correspond to "life values" of the invention. A known technique (for example, see USP 5,635,972, Japanese Unexamined Patent

Publications Nos. 2002-162800, 2002-174929) may be used as such a method of calculating the consumed amounts of the toners.

Replace the paragraph at page 60, line 17 to page 61, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

In the embodiment of Fig. 17, the drawer motor 45 and the stepping motor 47 operate on a high-voltage power supply (e.g. +24V in Fig. 17), whereas the CPU 160 and the main-body memory 161 operate on a low-voltage power supply (e.g. +5V in Fig. 17). Divided-voltage values obtained by dividing the high-voltage power supply by two voltage-dividing resistors R1 and R2 are inputted to an interrupt port INT of the CPU 160. The moment the voltage level at the interrupt port INT falls to or below a specified level, the CPU 160 executes a high-voltage power supply fall interrupt processing shown in Fig. 18 independently of the routine being currently executed.

Replace the Abstract with the following amended Abstract:

When an apparatus is turned on, one developer is positioned to a reading/writing position ~~(Step #52)~~ and a specific area of a cartridge memory is read ~~(Step #54)~~ to judge whether or not an improper detachment flag is set ~~(Step #56)~~. Unless the improper detachment flag is set ~~(NO in Step #56)~~, the improper detachment flag is set in the specific area of the cartridge memory ~~(Step #60)~~ after information on life saved in the cartridge memory is read and written in a main-body memory ~~(Step #58)~~.

~~(Fig. 6)~~